

NIS COMMITTEE MEETING NO. 57

14 February 1950

1. The following were present:

Mr. Lydman	State
Mr. Fletcher	State
Lt. Col. Ruwet	Army
Lt. Col. Kiel	Army
Cor. Howell	Navy
Lt. Cdr. Nutt	Navy
Lt. Col. Wade	Air Force
	CIA (Acting Chairman)

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2. An Army proposed revision of the NIS Production Schedule for Chapters VIII (Armed Forces) for the remainder of FY 1950 was approved by the Committee.

3. The Acting Chairman commented in clarification of Paragraph 2 of a memorandum dated 9 February 1950 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Chiefs of Intelligence of the Departments of State, Army, Navy, and Air Force, Subject: NIS Publication. This paragraph reads as follows: "This agency will keep on hand a few dozen extra copies for future emergency use now unforeseen and the plates from which large numbers can be printed in case of future need." This might give a misleading impression of the ease and cheapness with which CIA could produce additional copies of NIS elements once the original press run had been exhausted. When an original press run has been completed on an NIS element, the text type is melted and the graphics plates are scraped for re-use. The prohibitive cost to the Government and the tremendous amount of storage space required were the text type and graphic plates of each element to be retained and stored are obvious. One complete copy of each published NIS and one set of graphics negatives therefor are retained in Disaster Plan storage so as to enable ready reproduction by the offset process in case of an emergency. Once an original press run had been exhausted, therefore, this material - not plates - would have to be used as a basis for a second press run.

The principal NIS printing costs in both original and Disaster Plan reproduction are those arising from the necessary photographic processes rather than from materials used.

The approximate cost of reproducing 1000 copies of an average NIS element would be \$2500 if these copies were reproduced in a single press run. If the 1000 copies were reproduced by an original press run of 500 copies and then by a second press run of 500 copies using the offset process,

the cost would be approximately as follows:

Cost of initial run, 500 copies	-	\$2100
Cost of second run, 500 copies	-	<u>1470</u>
Total Cost	-	\$3570

Thus, the cost of reproducing a number of copies by two separate press runs would be 1.4<sup>+</sup> times the amount of reproducing the same number of copies by a single press run.

Reproduction by the offset process would also involve the delays incident to returning Disaster Plan material stored at some distance from Washington, D. C., and reproduction adjustments in GPO.

4. The following report of NIS production during the first seven months of FY 1950 was made:

	July 1949 (Sec.)	Aug. 1949 (Sec.)	Sept. 1949 (Sec.)	Oct. 1949 (Sec.)	Nov. 1949 (Sec.)	Dec. 1949 (Sec.)	Jan. 1950 (Sec.)	Totals	Average Monthly Produc. (Sec.)	*App.Prod. Required (Monthly) (Sec.)
State	5	11	17	18	3	3	8	65	9-2/7	18
Army	17	23	17	14	18	5	9	103	14-5/7	18
Navy	1	4	3	0	1	2	2	13	1-6/7	3
Air Force	3	1	3	2	2	4	3	18	2-4/7	3
CIA (D/Ma)	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	18	2-4/7	4
CIA (OSO)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	26	39	46	40	24	14	28	217	31	47

\*Approximate Production Requirement (Monthly) based on a yearly requirement for the equivalent of 8 NIS.

5. The second revised drafts of Standard Instructions for Chapter III (Transportation and Telecommunications), Supplement I (Ports and Naval Facilities), and Supplement III (Telecommunications), and a draft of a proposed new Supplement x (Transportation) were distributed to the members.

6. A proposal of Munitions Board to the Director of Central Intelligence that a Munitions Board report, "Vital Foreign Resources and Facilities Available to Support a United States Industrial Mobilization", be incorporated into the NIS Program was discussed. The consensus was that the substance of

the DCI's reply should be as follows:

a. The bulk of the report appears, in general, to constitute a type of basic intelligence study which might properly be included in the NIS Program and should be so included if the report is to be revised and maintained on a continuing basis. Some of the material, such as data on US requirements, is outside the field of intelligence.

b. The revision and maintenance of the report would impose a major task of research and rewriting. Since the capabilities of the intelligence agencies and those non-intelligence agencies which are engaged in intelligence work are already strained to the limit by NIS and other commitments, these agencies, as currently constituted, would be unable to assume this additional responsibility.

c. Appropriate elements of NIS, as they are published, would be available to save a certain amount of basic research for the revision of the report. In this connection, the report involves a number of countries for which NIS will probably not be scheduled for some time. This, however, would be the extent to which the NIS might be of assistance under current conditions.

d. It appears that determination by the National Security Council whether or not a study of this nature is, in fact, needed by the Government on a continuing basis is necessary preliminary to further substantive action regarding this matter. Should such determination be in the affirmative, it would be feasible, provided that sufficient additional funds were made available, to incorporate the basic intelligence aspects of the study into the NIS Program by an arrangement analogous to that by which NIS Supplement NO. V (Petroleum) has been already so incorporated. Of course, the intelligence agencies, in view of their existent capabilities, would be unable to assume, without prejudice to their current NIS and other commitments, any additional burdens that might tend to arise from such an arrangement.

7. The Army member suggested that an NIS security directive be sent to recipients of NIS. The suggestion being favorably considered, the Army member was asked to present to the Committee at the next meeting a draft of such a directive.

8. The next meeting was scheduled for 1000 hours, Tuesday, 21 February 1950, at CIA.

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Distribution:

NIS Committee  
Members (4)  
Mr. Earman (JIG)

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AD/ORE Chief, D/Ma

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